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NARRATIVE

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

CONTESTED ELECTION

FOR

TWO MEMBERS

To Represent the

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

IN

PARLIAMENT.

Candidates	{	Sir HARBORD HARBORD, Bart.	1382	}	2451
		WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq.	1069		
		EDWARD BACON, Esq.	- 1199	}	2302
		JOHN THURLOW, Esq	- 1103		
					149

And all the people were at strife throughout all the tribes of Israel, saying, "The King saved us out of the hands of our enemies, and he delivered us out of the hand of the Philistines, and now is he fled out of the land for Absalom."

Now, therefore, why speak ye not a word of bringing the King back.

SAMUEL, 2d book, chap. xix. v. 9, and part of 10.

NORWICH:

Printed by J. CROUSE, for M. BOOTH.

MDCCLXXX.

(Price ONE SHILLING.)



TO THEIR
HIGH MIGHTINESSES
THE TWO KINGS OF BRENTFORD:

THIS BOOK OF SCRAPS

IS, WITH THE MOST SINCERE REGARD,

HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR HIGHNESSES DEVOTED,

AND MUCH OBLIGED,

HUMBLE SERVANTS,

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.

THE TWO KINGS OF BRENTFORD

TO THEIR

THEIR HIGHNESS

THE TWO KINGS OF BRENTFORD



THIS BOOK

IS WITH THE MOST INTERESTING

NUMBERS DEDICATED

BY THEIR HIGHNESSES DEVOTED

AND MUCH OBLIGED

NUMBERS DEDICATED

TOX POPULI FOR DEL



A D D R E S S.

TO THE

*Independent Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen,
and Freeholders of NORWICH.*

TO you, my worthy Fellow-Citizens, an Apology for presenting this collection of fugitive papers is unnecessary;—Because you have already approved the original motive by which they were directed, and have, by the noblest exertions, accelerated the success to which they pointed. Apprehensive that the enemies of your liberties should avail themselves (*as is their uniform line of conduct*) of the fate which generally attends hand-bills promiscuously distributed,—to pervert the cause,—to misrepresent the proceedings,—and traduce the friends of this great, this glorious struggle, to RESTORE to you Independence and FREEDOM of ELECTION, I have thought it my duty, as an elector, to rescue from oblivion the virtuous sentiments of those gentlemen who so earnestly and so successfully engaged their services;—as well to do them justice whilst living, as to leave a *memento* of their zeal and abilities to posterity.

The several papers here digested, are of themselves so descriptive, and so copious on the subject, that little else is required, by way of explanation, than to arrange them nearly in the order in which they were separately published. It seemed necessary; however, to intersperse a few cursory Remarks on the effects produced at the time each paper appeared; and also, to insert those hand-bills sent out by the opponents of the rights and privileges of the citizens of Norwich:—Advertisements which will prove, beyond the power of argument, the illiberal, the arbitrary, and the unconstitutional measures adopted, to usurp the POWER of sending to Parliament such Representatives only as best suited the sinister views of a DANGEROUS JUNTO.

Norwich, Saturday,
Sept. 16, 1780.

The



T H E
E L E C T O R.

*I own the glorious subject fires my breast,
And my soul's darling passion stands confest;
Beyond or love's or friendship's sacred band,
Beyond myself I prize my native land:
On this foundation would I build my fame,
And emulate the Greek and Roman name;
Think ENGLAND's peace bought cheaply with my blood,
And die with pleasure for my country's good.*

ROWE.

*The strongest connexion is that, which every man has
with his country; which unites all the endearing re-
lations of parents, children, kindred, and acquaint-
ance; and for whose service what good man wou'd
not even dare to die?*

THERE is no greater sign of a general decay
of virtue in a nation, than a want of zeal in
its inhabitants for the good of their country. This
generous and public-spirited passion has been ob-
served of late years to languish and grow cold
in this our island; where a party of men have made
it their business to represent it as chimerical and
romantic, to destroy in the minds of the people the
sense of national glory, and to turn into ridicule
our natural and ancient allies, who are united to us
by the common interests both of religion and po-
licy.

licy. It may not therefore be unseasonable to recommend to this present generation the practice of that virtue, for which their ancestors were particularly famous, and which is called *The love of one's Country*. This love to our country, as a moral virtue, is a fix'd disposition of mind to promote the safety, welfare, and reputation of the community in which we are born, and of the constitution under which we are protected. Our obligation to this great duty may appear to us from several considerations.

In the first place we may observe, that we are directed to it by one of those secret suggestions of nature, which go under the name of *Instinct*, and which are never given in vain. As self-love is an instinct planted in us for the good and safety of each particular person, the love of our country is impress'd on our minds for the happiness and preservation of the community. This instinct is so remarkable, that we find examples of it in those who are born in the most uncomfortable climates, or the worst of governments.

As this Love of our Country is natural to every man, so it is likewise very *reasonable*; and that in the first place, because it inclines us to be beneficial to those who are and ought to be dearer to us than any others. It takes in our families, relations, friends and acquaintances, and, in short, all whose welfare and security we are obliged to consult, more than that of those who are strangers to us. For this reason it is the most sublime and extensive of all social virtues: Especially if we consider that it does not only promote the well-being of these who are our contemporaries, but likewise of their children and their posterity. Hence it is that all casuists are unanimous in determining, that when
the

the good of the country interferes even with the life of the most beloved relation, dearest friend, or greatest benefactor, it is to be preferred without exception.

If, in the several districts and divisions of the world, men would study the welfare of those respective communities, to which their power of doing good is limited, the whole race of reasonable creatures would be happy, as far as the benefits of society can make them so. At least, we find so many blessings naturally flowing from this noble principle, that, in proportion as it prevails, every nation becomes a prosperous and flourishing people. It may be yet a further recommendation of this particular virtue, if we consider that no nation was ever famous for its morals which was not at the same time remarkable for its public spirit: Patriots naturally rise out of a *Spartan* or *Roman* virtue: And there is no remark more common among the ancient Historians, than that when the state was corrupted with avarice and luxury, it was in danger of being betrayed or sold.

To the foregoing reasons for the love which every good man owes to his country, we may add, that the actions, which are most celebrated in history, and which are read with the greatest admiration, are such as proceed from this principle. And as actions that proceed from the love of one's country, are more illustrious than any other, in the records of time, so we find that those persons, who have been eminent in other virtues, have been particularly distinguished by this.



T H E
CITY CABINET:

The DRAMATIC FRAGMENT of
A POLITICAL FARCE.

*Aside all parties lay, with just men close,
Nor more let Placemen lead us by the nose.*

SCENE I. *A Hotel on Tombland.*

Monday SEPT. 4, 1780.

I-V-E S.

THAT fellow Harbord deigns not t'court our aid,
But proudly trusts we've left the *making* trade;
How vain, how futile, must his notions be,
Who rests secure—not asking you—nor me.

Harvey. Right, brother I-ves, and if so be you
please,

We'll turn him out for one—more at our ease:

I-ves. Aye, brother, but where *now* shall we find
him?

Harvey. Your son, good Sir,—we *sure* may al-
ways bind him.

I-ves. No, no, that step, too rash, would prove
our bane,

(Too tightly stretch'd, snap goes the strongest chain;)

Take

Take my advice, stay,—see first *who* will offer,
And fix on him who makes the largest proffer:
But, hush! here comes the dark suppliant tribe,
Who ne'er refuse—to give, or take a b—be.

[Enter Candidates for a seat in the Upper and
Lower House, &c.]

B—v—r. To you, great Sirs, I come, in humble
greeting,

And crave th' indulgence of this august meeting;
Consistency has *never* been my plan,

But, give me leave to say—I am YOUR man;
And if you will but lend me all your weight,
I'll serve you, and your friends,—in church, or state.

The D—n. High, mighty, potent, Sirs, I kneel
fore you,

With reverend zeal, and duty t'implore you,
Not to engage with any *doubtful* member,
Who's *May* to-day,—to-morrow *December*;
But take the man whose pow'rful *chief* can do
More for the church than any of the crew.

B—e—kle. To what the D—n has urg'd, I beg to
say,

Th—w's a CITIZEN—"All in our way;"
An Alderman, a Merchant, and late May'r,
He knows YOUR trade, and, no doubt, will bid fair.

I—es. Rightly considered, so, hark'ye! Master
B—v—r,

"Make yourself scarce,"—you are no worsted weav'r.

[Exit B—v—r.]

B—e—kle. With great submission, high and mighty
thane,

(Six is the throw,—but seven is the main;)
Should he with B—c—n jointly stand the test,
All opposition would be vain,—futile, at best:
None in the S—n—te e'er more firmly stood,
Opposing all things meant for public good.

H—ey.

H—ey. Agreed! agreed! pray bring in both
the parties,
We'll sign and seal, then toast them round, my hearties.
D—n. Thank you, good Sirs, this sov'reign
dose of nitre,
Will purge the town,—and bring me TO A MITRE.

[Exit.

*Enter the joint Candidates, bowing very low, attended
by the M—y—r, and the rest of the canaille;
but not having compared NOTES, were at a loss
for a speech; their silent expressions of grati-
tude, however, spoke more feelingly for them, and
they all retired to celebrate the COMPACT—
in mirth and innocence.*



SCENE II. *King's-Head.—Table with wine and glasses.*

(Thursday evening.)

OMNES.

HUZZA! Huzza! Huzza! Bacon. Th—l—w,
No Patriot Knight, no hurly-burly;

The M—y—r. Thus far, Gem'men, success has
crown'd our arms,

And bid defiance to their false alarms;
Nor dare they once again to rear their head,
“Duplicity” and “Cant”—may go to bed.

I—es. Hold, brother, your zeal o'ersteps your
prudence,

Epithets like those would any sect incense;
Great were their numbers in the Hall to-day,
I saw, I felt, and fear'd—they'd something say.

Th—l—w. Pox take the snarling curs, they darst
not bite,

Nor shew their teeth, nor shake their heads, for spite;
My

My speech (thanks to parson ~~Franks~~) equalled Burke.
 Dismiss their doubts, and sent them home "to work."
 I've here a letter to my Lord,—my brother,
 Which, if you please, I'll read—to end this pother:
 [reads]

" Dear Brother,

" Receiv'd the parchments from Bath,
 " And, *this day*, AM CHOSE—without, pence, or wrath;
 " Remember ME to our best friend, Lord North,
 " HE may depend—I'm his,—dead safe,—

" Yours,

" F R O T H."

The D—n. Bravo! bravissimo! but add a post-
 script, pray,

To recommend your friends HERE—"in their way."

[Enter a Messenger in haste.

Sam Thompson. Some deep-laid opposition much I
 fear,

Will its dire gorgon head against us rear;
 With factious clamour hundreds croud to sign
 A letter to Sir Harbord—to combine
 With them; to crush our pow'r, frustrate our PLOT,
 And make this *court of Hell* for us too hot,
 Or, Guy Faux like, blow up this cursed spot:
 Thus, thus, with minds inflam'd, they all do now
 In strongest terms the Patriot cause avow;
 Declare the kingdom's interest is at stake,
 And pensions, places, do this ruin make.

I—es. Then, I advise, to-morrow, to parade,
 And form at once a glorious cavalcade;
 To complete which, each must his int'rest blend,
 To make the *dupes* in their best dress attend:
 As much, I fear, no due devotion *they*
 To our two candidates would *freely* pay;

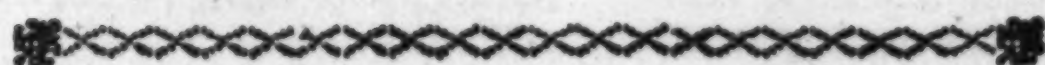
It

It would be right by some small b—be to bind
 The galling fetters on each wav'ring mind;
 And for to make the numbers still the more,
 Set ope' the *Workhouse*, nay, the *Bridewell* door;
 And from the Hospitals, without reserve,
 All shall come forth, for they our cause MUST serve.
 Thus, by our show, strike opposition down,
 Still let all see, that Placemen rule the town.

[*Exeunt.*]

* * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *

END of the FRAGMENT.



✂ The sequel of this *affecting* tale may be found
 in the following NARRATIVE.



THUS by Corruption dire their ends would gain,
 The vital blood from their lost country drain,
 That which our fame and freedom should support,
 They basely seize, then undermine the fort;
 Which must in time dear LIBERTY o'erthrow,
 Nor leave one glimpse thereof,—not ev'n show;
 Unless, by one great effort, we make choice
 Of men, whose conduct echo—but OUR voice.

Nunc aut Nuncquam.

NARRATIVE.

It would be right by some to be so kind
The gentle heart the gentlest of mind;
And for to make the gentlest of mind;
The gentle heart the gentlest of mind;
The gentle heart the gentlest of mind;
The gentle heart the gentlest of mind;
The gentle heart the gentlest of mind;
The gentle heart the gentlest of mind;
The gentle heart the gentlest of mind;
The gentle heart the gentlest of mind;

[Name]

END OF THE ARGUMENT

The report of this affair may be found
in the following Narrative.

THIS is a narrative of the events which
the vessel found from the 1st of January
1841 until she arrived at the 1st of
February 1841. The vessel was
which met on the 1st of January
Not having any passengers on board
which, by the way, was a very
Of men, which, by the way, was a very

NARRATIVE



NORWICH, Monday, Sept. 4, 1780.

NARRATIVE.

THIS morning's post brought the LONDON GAZETTE of Saturday the 2d, in which was the following Proclamation:

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the Calling of another.

GEORGE, R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty-eighth day of this instant September: We do, for that end, publish this our Royal Proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, citizens, and burgessees, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance, on Thursday the said twenty-eighth day of this instant September. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known, to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament: And do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have, this day, given order to our Chancellor of Great Britain to issue out writs, in due form, for calling a new Parliament; which writs are to bear teste on Saturday the second day of this instant September, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 31st day of Oct. following.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING,

B

By

By the same post, the Sheriffs of Norwich had the Lord Chancellor's writ for electing Representatives in the New Parliament for this city, and county of the same. The greater part of this day was employed by the JUNTO in reconnoitering, and forming plans of an attack on the FREEDOM OF ELECTION, which being agreed to, and given in orders by the City Generals, the following notice was published next day by their Aid-de-Camps :

NORWICH, Sept. 5th, 1780.

THE Freemen and Freeholders of the City of Norwich are desired to meet at Saint Andrew's Hall, in the said city, on Thursday next, the 7th day of this Instant Sept. at Twelve o'clock at noon, to consider of proper persons to be put in nomination to represent this city in Parliament, at the ensuing General Election.

John Morfe, } Sheriffs.
Jeremiah Ives Harvey, }

Soon after which, a publick solicitation made its appearance in form.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the City of NORWICH, and County of the same city.

YOUR votes and interest are earnestly desired at the ensuing election on Monday next, for EDWARD BACON, Esq. your Recorder, and late worthy Representative, and JOHN THURLOW, Esq. citizen and Alderman.

September 5, 1780.

By the above, two Candidates earnestly request our VOTES and INTEREST, but do not tell us---for what!

To the Worthy and Independent CITIZENS of NORWICH.

Gentlemen,

YOU are called on, at this very important crisis, to support the election of Sir HARBORD HARBORD, Bart. who has, in Four successive Parliaments, represented You with honour and fidelity.

Every one of you are acquainted by what means this lately flourishing country is reduced to a state of poverty and disgrace, injurious and degrading to your feelings and interests. The undue influence of the Crown, and the Corruption of Parliament, renders it absolutely necessary to oppose every effort of that Crown, or Parliament, to violate our most excellent constitution, our liberties, our laws, our property, our all!

Hath

Hath not the Voice of the People called loudly for a Reform in the Expenditure of the Public Treasure? Hath not the most heavy, grievous, and oppressive taxes been heaped on the Comforts, nay, the *very Necessaries of Life*, to support the wanton, cruel, and impolitic measures of a profligate M———? Hath not a Civil War been commenced and carried on against our brethren in America, at the enormous expence of *Forty Millions* of your money, and the lives of *Forty Thousand British Subjects*? And for what? To establish Tyranny, Oppression, Slavery, and every other mode of Coercion. Hath not the Civil List been greatly augmented, and did not the late Parliament declare, "That the Influence of the Crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished," yet that very Parliament had the audacity to give themselves and their Constituents "the *LIE* direct," by refusing a Remedy to the Disease they had so fatally caused, and so justly acknowledged; and hath not all this been done by bestowing places, pensions, contracts, and every other species of venality on such of your Representatives--- as had a price.

You have it *now* in your power to administer for *yourselves*, by sending such Delegates only to Parliament as have, are, and will be the Friends of the People, and not the Creatures of an arbitrary and despotic Minister, whose greatest ambition (next to accumulating *wealth* at the expence of every virtue, human and divine) is to extinguish the glorious *FLAME* of *LIBERTY*.

Besides these, our domestic evils, have we not by the pusillanimity and ignorance of a Minister, *at this very period*, every power in Europe at enmity with us: And for what? --Why, to *finish* that great work *begun* by the Administration of this devoted country.

All these premises, my worthy brother citizens, being granted, let not any *bias*, any *threat*, any *connivance* ROB you of that unalienable right you have to vote for the *steady, independent* Sir HARBORD HARBORD, Bart. who has served you faithfully in the public capacity you have so often placed him, and in which capacity I earnestly solicit you again to intrust him.

Tuesday,
Sept. 5, 1780.

A FREEMAN and FREEHOLDER.

N. B. I appeal to the votes of the House of Commons, and to the public prints, for the decided part Sir Harbord Harbord has taken in *favour of the people*, on every important question: To the same authorities I refer you, how far E—— B—— Esq. deserves your future confidence; and what have we to

B 2

expect

expect from J—— T——, Esq. circumstanced, nay chained, as they both are with respect to feelings and prospects.

Till this time Sir Harbord Harbord had, with unwearied attention, paid his respects to many of the citizens, and, no doubt, meant to continue his canvas until the day of election; but meeting with a reception from those who were supposed to be the LEADING men, as plainly indicated a DESIGN to oppose him, and seeing that his friends were not confident in his political strength to overturn that gigantic monster, USURPATION,--in the moment when his feelings, conscious of not having done any thing in his Senatorial capacity to forfeit the trust reposed in him for twenty-four years, he declined troubling his Fellow-citizens by a contest, and very politely signified that intention to Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Thurlow, on Tuesday evening. Early next morning (Wednesday) Sir Harbord went to his seat at Gunton, leaving the following Address:-----An Address which did him honor, as a man of feeling and of sentiment!

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the
City of NORWICH.

" Gentlemen,
" PERMIT me to return you my thanks for the honor you
" have done me in electing me one of your Representatives in four
" successive Parliaments, during which time, I flatter myself that
" I have acted with integrity towards you, and I trust with honor
" to myself. I am not conscious of having omitted on any occasion
" to pay an unwearied attention to the parliamentary business of the
" city of Norwich, and give me leave to add, that no part of my
" public conduct has ever been directed but by the most disinterested
" motives. As I have always entertained the highest regard and
" esteem for this city, I thought I could not give a greater proof of
" it than by not disturbing its peace and tranquillity, and therefore
" decline giving any further trouble to my friends and fellow-
" citizens on the present occasion.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Norwich,
Sept. 5, 1780.

HARBORD HARBORD."

Thus left masters of the field, exulting in the defeat, and intoxicated by success, the Court Candidates were off their guard, till the three following papers appeared on Thursday morning, by way of alarm, and to animate, if possible, the FREEMEN and FREEHOLDERS to a proper sense of their OWN consequence, and unalienable Right of election.

To

To the Worthy Independent Electors of the City of Norwich.

YOU are most earnestly desired to attend at the Hall in St. Andrew's early this morning, in order to consider of a PETITION to the New Parliament, praying that the Charter of this City may be altered-----the Power of all future Elections be taken from the MOB, and solely vested in the hands of Six Leading People in the Corporation.

September 7, 1780.

LIBERTY!

HARBORD for Ever! The Defender of Magna Charta!

No Ministerial Junction!

No Promoters of the American War!

No Pension! No Place! No Contract!

No Undue Influence over the Freemen of Norwich!

No Family Compact! Huzza!

A NEW SONG.—Tune, *The Vicar of Bray*:

I.

YE gen'rous souls who freedom boast,
By virtue ne'er forsaken,
Who scorn to drink the venal toast
Of SLAVERY and B—N.

CHORUS.

Fill up the glass, and push it round,
While plenty stands before us;
And let each friendly toast resound
With HARBORD in the chorus.

II.

What tho' the Bourbon tribe of slaves
Would fain destroy our party;
We scorn the sly, deceitful knaves,
And grow more staunch and hearty.

Chorus—*Then fill the glass, &c.*

III.

The sons of Norwich long have borne
The scourge of court direction,
And groan'd beneath contempt and scorn
By many a vile Election.

Chorus—*Then fill the glass, &c.*

B 3

IV. But

IV.

But now, my friends, their arts will fail
 By LIBERTY's endeavour:
 Then rise to cut the CURST ENTAIL,
 And free our town for ever!

Chorus—*Then fill the glass, &c.*

Norwich, Sept. 7, 1780.

Thus called together, a considerable majority of the Electors appeared in favour of Sir Harbord; notwithstanding which, the Court Candidates were suffered to triumph ONE DAY MORE. It may not be improper here to remark, that so confident were they of having secured their election, with JOY they received the congratulations of their friends at the King's Head, and with HASTE communicated the glad tidings to their particular friends in London. The following paragraph was immediately drawn up for the weekly news-papers, to acquaint their country friends:

ON Thursday at a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Electors of the city of Norwich, Edward Bacon, Esq. our Recorder, and John Thurlow, Esq. Citizen and Alderman, were UNANIMOUSLY nominated to represent this city in the ensuing Parliament. The election will come on on Monday next, precisely at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In the same papers were inserted the Sheriffs notice, and the Candidates thanks.

Norwich, Sept. 7, 1780.

*" THE SHERIFFS having received his Majesty's writ, to them
 " directed, for the electing of Two Citizens to serve for this city
 " and county of Norwich, in a certain Parliament to be holden at
 " Westminster, on the 31st day of October next ensuing, Notice
 " is hereby given, that the said election of citizens will be held at
 " the Guild-Hall of the said city, on Monday the 11th day of
 " September Instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, of which all
 " persons concerned are desired to take notice, and attend accord-
 " ingly.*

JOHN MORSE, }
 JEREMIAH IVES HARVEY, } Sheriffs."

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the
City of NORWICH, and County of the same city.

“ PERMIT us to return you our most sincere Thanks for the
“ honor we have this day received by our being unanimously nomi-
“ nated at so numerous and respectable a meeting to represent you
“ in the ensuing Parliament, to request your votes on Monday next,
“ the day of Election, and to assure you that it is our determined
“ resolution to support, on all occasions, the constitutional rights of
“ the subject, and to promote the particular interest of this city.

We are, with the most perfect respect and esteem,

Your obliged and most

Obedient, humble servants,

EDWARD BACON,

JOHN THURLOW.

Sept. 7, 1780.

At a Meeting of the friends of Sir Harbord Harbord, held at the
White Swan in St. Peter's, the following resolution was made:

Norwich, Sept. 7, 1780.

THE FREEMEN of this City, being highly disgusted at
the late sudden formed Junction, and the ingratitude shewn to
Sir HARBORD HARBORD, are determined, in opposition
to the said Junction, to support his interest at the ensuing Elec-
tion, being assured from his former conduct, that he will ever
support the rights and liberties of every free elector, and make
Norwich esteemed by every free Briton.

After which a LETTER was read, and unanimously agreed to,
to be signed by the gentlemen present, and left at the White Swan
for the signatures of such FREEMEN as approved the measure.

To Sir HARBORD HARBORD, Bart.
at GUNTON.

“ SIR,

“ ATTACHED as we are to your interest from the highest
“ approbation of your parliamentary conduct, it has given us much
“ concern to see you precipitately decline our future Representation.--
“ Nevertheless, we still flatter ourselves that the warmest wishes of
“ a numerous and respectable body of your former constituents will
“ be able to recall you to that seat in Parliament which you have
“ long filled so much to your own honour, and their satisfaction.

“ Be assured, Sir Harbord, we desire nothing more anxiously
“ than to have an opportunity of shewing you the most strenuous
“ and effectual support in our power:---Be also assured that the
“ conduct of your former colleague, and the machinations of a

“ Family Compact to pervert the just order of Election, and to
 “ impose upon this great commercial city, members of their own
 “ choice, hath not tended so much to decrease as to strengthen your
 “ interest; and to create you new friends, who are ardently dis-
 “ posed, by affording you their suffrages and support, to shew
 “ their indignation at such unwarrantable encroachments upon their
 “ constitutional franchises.

“ Influenced by these important considerations we shall most cer-
 “ tainly demand a poll in your favor on Monday morning next—
 “ at which time your appearance is most earnestly solicited by,

S I R,

Your obliged humble servants.”

Norwich, Sept. , 1780.

This requisition to Sir Harbord was subscribed by about THREE HUNDRED independent electors the same evening, and a deputation of two very respectable gentlemen were requested to acquaint him with their intentions early next morning.

Alarmed at the firm and unbiassed proceedings of this virtuous host, the friends of the Compact Candidates laid their noddles (steeped in inebriety) together, and produced the following letter for circulation that night :

“ S I R,

“ WE earnestly request the favor of your vote and interest at
 “ the ensuing election for Members of Parliament for the city of
 “ Norwich, and county of the same city, on Monday the 11th day
 “ of September, instant, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

We are, with the utmost esteem and respect,

S I R,

Your most humble servants,

Norwich,
 Sept. 7, 1780.

E. BACON,
 J. THURLOW.”

Friday morning, Sept. 8, 1780.

THE Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Electors of the city of NORWICH, are respectfully informed, that an Address to Sir Harbord Harbord, desiring his appearance on the day of election, is left at the White Swan in St. Peter's, for the signatures of such independent gentlemen as are desirous of resisting a Family Compact, subversive of the rights of the people, and again electing a Representative of their own free choice, who has distinguished himself in four successive Parliaments the steady friend of our happy constitution.

In consequence of the following advertisement

THE Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the city of Norwich, who are inclined to support the freedom of election, and the independency of their fellow-citizens, are desired to meet at the Swan at St. Peter's, This Day, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of proper measures to be taken, in opposition to a junction of Candidates, arrogantly attempted to be imposed upon them by One Family.

Friday, Sept. 8, 1780.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of this city assembled at the Swan, who unanimously determined to support the interest of Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart. and honourably call him forth again into the service of his country, in which he has hitherto acquitted himself with integrity to them, and honor to his own character.

Now is your time to be free!

Be virtuous! be happy! be wise!

VIRTUE in the people will insure HONESTY in Parliament.

Corruption is poison! Independence is specific.

Protection to our liberties! our laws! our constitution!

Public oeconomy! national reform!

Success to our ARMS! prosperity to our TRADE!

O! ye sons of Freedom, in Norwich,

Affert your right to chuse Representatives in Parliament,
And destroy the ASSUMED power of a Family Compact.

Death in innocence, is preferable to life in slavery.

Liberty and Harbord for ever! Huzza!

To the worthy Freemen, and Freeholders, of the CITY of
NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

THE importance of the determination which you are now called upon to make, in electing proper persons for your representatives in parliament, ought to be the subject of your most mature and deliberate consideration; you ought to reflect that, your dearest rights and liberties (the boast of every Englishman) depend on those Representatives withstanding any encroachments which the other branches of the legislature may attempt to make upon them, and that if they should be base enough to sacrifice your interests to any considerations of their own emolument, you may at length become entirely dependent on the supreme will of one person, at the very idea of which,

which, I hope and trust, every one of you will glow with a generous indignation.

At the nomination yesterday, two Gentlemen solicited your support on the day of election; one of whom, speaking of his former conduct, and in order to influence your minds in his favour at present, declared, he had never accepted either place or pension, thinking, by this piece of finess, that you would never consider the many private emoluments which a self-interested man may acquire in his situation: But though the public eye cannot discover those secret machinations, yet the public welfare feels them in too severe a manner to pass them unnoticed. The other Gentleman never having been placed in this public station, we might flatter ourselves that his mind would be devoid of every sordid attraction, and might hope for that disinterested fidelity in him which ought to be the characteristic of every True Briton: But, when we consider his near connection with one of the first men in the kingdom, whose political principles are well known, we can have no reason to doubt of the line of conduct which this Gentleman will be compelled to adopt.

I confess I was extremely surprised that no friend of your late worthy Representative, Sir H. Harbord, solicited your interest on his behalf; his total disregard to his private advantage, when it clashed with the welfare of his country, in his repeated refusals of lucrative offers, to induce him to alter his political system, has a claim to our warmest gratitude; and surely we ought to place our confidence in the man who has given undoubted proofs of his attachment to our interest, in preference to those who have never had that opportunity, or have grossly abused it.

Let me intreat you then, my Friends and Fellow Citizens, not to have too firm a reliance on the mere protestations of interested individuals, but to reflect coolly, and to determine, without precipitation, who is most likely to discharge with integrity the important trust you commit to his charge.

September 8, 1780.

E P I G R A M.

The JUNCTURE; or, *Nunc aut Nunquam.*

QUOTH Old Nick to Ned ———, how comes it, dear friend,
 You so little my work of corruption attend,
 As to sit with a colleague, whose votes counteract
 Every scheme to enslave——which your own would enact;
 And render this city——(a case much lamented,)
 In fact a chart blank——not at all represented?

Call

Call in at this JUNCTURE your whole c——n,
 And regain with Old Nick, your half lost reputation!
 Or, depend on't, myself and the Premier will take
 Such measures, shall cause all your projects to shake:
 For his cause, and my cause, most certainly starves,
 When our agents perform our commissions by halves.
 I'm convinc'd cries his worship, so stop further speeches,
 Myself, and adherents, will soon heal past breaches:
 To retrieve your protection, we strait in a whirl'O
 Will jockey Sir H——d, and whip in Jack ——.
 Take *The Hint*, honest Freemen, unite as one man,
 And confound the designs of——*this arrogant clan.*

The following address, "To the sensible and considerate part of the Electors and Freemen of the City of Norwich," was sent by a zealous, and, we believe, an interested friend of the church:

GENTLEMEN,

WHATEVER may be the effect of noise and passionate declamation, on the minds of those who have either no inclination or no capacity for deliberate investigation, you cannot hesitate a moment which of the candidates ought to be the objects of your choice in the present contest. Without all dispute, the men who are most intimately connected with the commercial interests of the city; whose general character and conduct have demonstrated fixed principles of justice, humanity, and loyalty; whose deportment in private life, and behaviour in public stations, have evinced both their ability and inclination to serve their country, and to be truly useful to their fellow-subjects. These, and these only, will engage your patronage and support; and two of the most conspicuous characters amongst these were judiciously selected and nominated as candidates for the ensuing election; the one who has, with distinguished honour, integrity, and assiduity, already served you in many successive parliaments; and the other, who, as a tradesman, and as a magistrate, has recommended himself to the esteem and affection of every honest and sober citizen. The outcry of Popery; that our civil and religious liberties are in danger: that the above two candidates are united in principles of despotism, and act from motives of venality, are meer bugbears, to terrify the ignorant into an opposition, unnatural in itself, and dangerous in its consequences. I am as a staunch Whig, and a zealous Protestant, firmly persuaded there is no foundation for such jealousies, except in the wicked insinuations of national incendiaries, or the imaginations of an unthinking populace. There is every reason possible to believe

lieve, that the two worthy candidates are as remote from Popery, and as averse to tyranny and despotism, as any inhabitant of this city can pretend to be.

Be entreated, therefore, as you revere the name of virtue, as you would wish to promote the highest interests of your fellow-citizens, as you esteem the natural rights of Englishmen, to stand firm to your purpose in support of your present worthy candidates, who, for every important and obvious reason, are the only men who ought to represent you in parliament, being the only men who can and will render you essential service in that character.

Norwich Sept. 8, 1780.

A GENUINE PROTESTANT.

To this adulating exordium a very sensible and pertinent reply was made, under the signature of Junius.

To the Independent Citizens, and Freeholders, of the City and County of NORWICH.

THE state of the nation is such, that every man of honour, justice, and principle, must be alarmed with the fear of consequences. Our public debt is enormous; our trade greatly diminished, and the value of landed property consequently lessened. To which it must be added, the people are groaning under the present heavy load of taxes, and trembling with horror at the prospect of more. — Now, is there an unpensioned, independent man in the kingdom, either among Whigs or Tories, who does not consider the present Ministry as weak, or wicked, or remarkably unsuccessful? Their secret intelligence, for which the nation has paid immense sums, has been the most superficial and defective. They have discovered no penetration into the designs of foreign courts. Their plans of operation both by sea and land have been futile, narrow, inadequate, and contemptible; and the time, manner, and instruments of execution the most injudicious and improper.

Yet notwithstanding the curse of Heaven seems to be impressed upon the measures of a wicked and abandoned ministry, they have been supported and countenanced by a majority of our late corrupt, selfish, and oppressive parliament. For what can you think, Citizens, of a House of Commons which voted some weeks ago, with deliberation and solemnity, *That the dangerous influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished*, and upon every division of the House on this subject since, without the least blush, or any apparent confusion at their shameful inconsistency, opposing by their suffrages their former just and generally approved resolution?

I appeal

I appeal to facts. I address them to your judgment and feeling. Can you deny them? Would you like then, Britons, that affairs should go on in the present impolitic, corrupt, unsuccessful, and unconstitutional channel, until the stream overwhelms its banks, and pours in upon the kingdom an inundation, either of despotism or else popular commotion; or would you desire to turn them by the noble principles of the constitution into a more safe, honourable, and prosperous course? Then, Citizens, exert yourselves with an independent and resolute spirit next Monday, to chuse the man, Sir H. HARBORD, who has nobly and faithfully opposed the destructive measures of our venal ministry. Shall the junction of two or three wealthy families deter you? What! will you give up your rights as men, as parts of the constitution, to a few monied despots? You ought to look upon such men as some of the greatest monsters in a free country, who will compel, by base means, their dependents to vote for their ministerial tools. Their wealth has filled them with haughtiness and pride, and their power has generated an intoxication, which is as dangerous to free communities, as that produced in Turkish Bashaws by a large dose of laudanum.

Let me ask you, (and may the question penetrate to your most powerful feelings) will you sacrifice your free suffrages at the shrine of a Family Compact, even though a Priest offers incense before it, while his devout eye modestly rises up with its smoke to a mitre?

Then never blame Ministry or their measures more. You have countenanced them. You have hid your political talent in a napkin, and have not improved it for the deliverance of your country, which is sinking apace into disgrace and ruin, by the influence of the most corrupt, foolish, and dangerous counsels. Your posterity will justly execrate your memory, and all honest, worthy Britons who are inspired with the spirit of our venerable constitution, will even now pronounce the curse upon you with righteous indignation.

Be yourselves, therefore, Citizens. Let the noble spirit of British freedom rouse itself to action at this truly critical moment. Claim your birth-right. Exert your prerogative as freemen, and despise the man (be he who he will) that would dare to infringe on your legal and unalienable privilege.

To this you are called by every motive that leads to peace; by every excitement which would suppress bribery and oppression; by the solemn consideration of emancipating this city from an overbearing oligarchy; and by all that is dear and important with respect to the safety and welfare of your country.

September 8, 1789.

JUNIUS.

Strung

Stung to the quick, by the vigorous exertions which the glorious flame of LIBERTY alone can inspire, the following interesting facts were submitted (by the wise sons of Gotham) to the consideration of those only, whose fidelity is easily shook by arguments, sugatory as false in their conclusion.

NORWICH, Sept. 8, 1780.

ON Monday last the writ, for the returning MEMBERS for this city and county, was sent down to the Sheriffs, and on TUESDAY a meeting of the friends of Mr. BACON, and Mr. THURLOW, was held at the *King's-Head* in the Market-Place, where it was unanimously agreed to put in nomination EDWARD BACON, Esq. our late Member and Recorder, and JOHN THURLOW, Esq. our late Mayor: On the same day a meeting of SIR HARBORD HARBORD, and his friends, was held at *Johnson's Coffee-House*, from whence, between eight and nine in the evening, the following written message was delivered by WM. FELLOWS, Esq. from Sir HARBORD HARBORD to Mr. THURLOW.

"Sir H. HARBORD requested me, from the civility he owes to you, to acquaint you that he has declined, and will not give you any further trouble, or disturb the peace of the city on this occasion."

And on Wednesday morning the following hand-bill was delivered to the Electors:

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders, of the
CITY of NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to return you thanks for the honour you have done me in electing me one of your Representatives in four successive Parliaments, during which time, I flatter myself that I have acted with integrity towards you, and I trust with honour to myself. I am not conscious of having omitted on any occasion to pay an unwearied attention to the Parliamentary business of the city of Norwich; and give me leave to add, that no part of my public conduct has ever been directed but by the most disinterested motives. As I have always entertained the highest regard and esteem for this city, I thought I could not give a greater proof of it than by not disturbing its peace and tranquillity, and therefore decline giving any further trouble to my friends and fellow-citizens on the present occasion.

I am,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

Norwich,
Sept. 5, 1780.

HARBORD HARBORD:

On

On Thursday morning Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Thurlow, walked in procession from the Mayor's House, to the New-Hall, attended by a very large and respectable body of the Electors, when after the Sheriffs had declared the purpose of the meeting, Benjamin Day, Esq. the Mayor, came forward, and proposed Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Thurlow, to the citizens, which was received with an unanimous and general applause.

Those facts are submitted to the consideration of the worthy Electors of the city of Norwich.

To the Inhabitants of the CITY of NORWICH, who have a vote for Members of Parliament, and who dare to be free in the worst of times.

GENTLEMEN and FELLOW CITIZENS,

AT this critical time of chusing your representatives, be firm and unshaken in the cause of freedom; despise the threats of a Junto of *monopolizing* men, who will probably *insist* on some of their *Dependents* voting on Monday next contrary to their inclination, sensibility, real interest, or conscience. Then rouse yourselves, my noble Britons! prove to all the world you inherit your fathers virtues; treat the man with contempt who would bribe you to do an act you will be ashamed of ever after, and remember, that nothing less than a virtuous Parliament can save this once glorious, but now sinking nation. Elect the honest, independent Sir HARBORD HARBORD, who is actuated by no sinister views—who has no connexions with a profligate, abandoned Ministry, abounding with placemen, pensioners, and mercenaries, who through their interest load you with innumerable burthensome and unsupportable taxes. 'Tis these caterpillars of the state that run away with the fourth of your income and earnings, and bring poverty and disgrace on the kingdom. Sir Harbord has served you near twenty-four years, faithfully, disinterestedly, and constitutionally: he opposed *General Warrants*, by which your liberties are preserved; he was amongst the few honest patriots that called for an account of the expenditure of the public money, which a corrupt majority in the House over-ruled, to the shame and infamy of the legislature, and the prejudice of the subject;—his motives were good, were just, and merit our gratitude. Invite, therefore, another Gentleman, equally deserving, to join him on the day of election, and do you give proof of the high estimation in which you hold such characters, by supporting them with your votes and interest.

This arbitrary Cabal, this Committee of Baskaws, who have long appointed for you annual Magistrates, want now to extend their power still farther, by robbing you of your suffrages,

ges, and sending to Parliament two Ministerial Members of their own chusing ;—such a bare-faced attack on your birth-right ought to stimulate you to a just resentment, and convince these mighty men, that you are not the dupes they take you for. —Should you unhappily be submissive to their wills, never complain of national grievances, but, like the spaniel, lick the hand that corrects you, and wear the chains of slavery, unrepining, for ever !

The following QUESTIONS will not be improper for the Inhabitants of NORWICH to propose to themselves at this important crisis.

WHETHER the weight of taxes is not become intolerably burthensome ?

Whether the lamentable situation of trade does not arise from the measures of Administration against AMERICA, which has in its consequences brought on a war with FRANCE and SPAIN, and rendered the forwarding of goods manufactured in this place to the different parts of the world where they have been used very difficult and in a destructive degree expensive ?

Whether the Member who has encouraged these measures, by giving his vote for them in Parliament, or the Member who has uniformly opposed them, is most the friend of his country and of this city ?

Whether it is reasonable that the city of NORWICH should become so much under the influence of ONE FAMILY as to suffer their decision in the Election of Members of Parliament to be conclusive ?

Whether any Family making an attempt of such a nature is not to be considered of a disposition intolerably arbitrary, and in consequence deserving of the contempt of their fellow-citizens ?

The COMMON STEALER.

A NEW SONG.—To the Tune of *Derry down*.

SAYS H-b-d to G-y, come give your advice,
How from Mouthold-heath I may take a slice,
A large one I mean, most freely to carve,
No matter how big, so the poor do but starve.

Derry down, down hey derry down.

Dread

Dread fir, says old G-y, pray take you this hint,
Whene'er you begin, yourself not to flint,
Wood-Bastwick, Stack-Hulver, — who dare controule,
Extend but your bounds, and swallow the whole.

Derry down, down.

To this doctrine, so hateful, oppressively fore,
Conducive at once to ruin the poor,
He listen'd with pleasure, and swore he'd begin
To set on his men, and take the whole in.

Derry down, down.

In vain did men, women, and children, plead
Against this foul act, and villainous deed,
Regardless of pity, he acted his part,
Which proved him at once deprav'd in his heart.

Derry down, down.

Now he steps forth, with his lesson by rote,
Full of deceit, to entice you to vote,
Then come my brave boys, don't be mistaken,
Drive him away, for THURLOW and BACON.

Derry down, down.

For BACON and THURLOW, let's send him away,
If he will not go home, he may stay with J. G-y;
But should he prefer some deep kennel rakers,
He'll surely leave him, and go to the Q-k-rs.

Derry down, down.

*The above is evidently the production of a Grub-street garretter,
and therefore beneath the attention of any liberal mind.*

The E L E C T I O N

Tune——*Ye Warwickshire Lads.*

I.

YE Norwich free lads and ye lasses,
 See what at Election-time passes;
 Come revel away——'tis no time to look fad,
 For our candidates now are all canvassing mad.
 Canvassing mad,
 All be glad,
 While our candidates all are canvassing mad.

II.

The *Old Hog* o'the *Sky* first and foremost,
 (Who has hitherto; fix'd like a door-post,
 His station maintain'd) wants again to get in,
 But his interest's declin'd, and now scarce worth a pin.
 For to hang the chin,
 Bourbon begin,
 And the people all cry——Let not the Hog in.

III.

Next T—— demands our attention,
 Who some wish, as a partial prevention
 To the Hog's getting in, he may get in himself;
 But vain do they wish——tho' cock sure the elf.
 T—— himself,
 That artful elf,
 Shall find himself run in spite of all pelf.

IV.

The next candidate compar'd is to no man,
 To B——, to T——, nor no man,
 From corruption he's safe, from dependence he's free,
 The town is his idol, the town's idol he.
 Bond and free,
 All agree
 That Sir H—— a *Fifth Time* elected shall be.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1780.

The following pasquinade savours much of that illiberality of sentiment, which always distinguishes a disappointed faction.

The CONGRESS of RELIGION.

A motley tribe of various hue,
Black, yellow, purple, red, and blue,
Attended HARBORD's meetings;
Parading thro' the streets, we see,
Dissenters, Churchmen, thou, and thee,
Meeting in kindly greetings.
Anticipating the last day,
When *Quakers, Churchmen*, white, black, grey,
Each virtue, and each evil;
The Pope's Tiara, Cardinal's Hat,
Fly helter, skelter, this way, that,
To Heaven, or the Devil.

NORWICH, Friday afternoon, Sept. 8, 1780.

*" At a numerous Meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen,
" and Freeholders of this city, it was unanimously agreed to put in
" Nomination, on Monday next, Sir HARBORD HARBORD,
" Bart. our late worthy Representative, and WILLIAM WIND-
" HAM, Esq. of Felbrigg, as Candidates to represent this City
" and County in the ensuing Parliament; who, it is hoped, will
" receive honourable support from those who wish to preserve the
" freedom of election, and the independency of their fellow-ci-
" tizens."*

*At this meeting, a COMMITTEE of very respectable and opu-
lent Gentlemen were appointed to regulate the necessary business of
the ensuing Election, who came to several resolutions, which will
immortalize their patriotic zeal, and public spirit.*

NORWICH, Sept. 8, 1780.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen, of the
City and County of NORWICH.

Your votes and interest are earnestly requested on Monday
next, to support the Election of Sir HARBORD HARBORD,
Bart. (your late independent Member) and WILLIAM
WINDHAM, Esq. of Felbrigg. to be returned your Repre-
sentatives in Parliament; whose public principles are well
known to be firmly attached to the liberties of the people, and
the support of our most excellent constitution.

To the Independent Electors of NORWICH.

AT this important crisis many measures are adopted by a Family Junto to influence your votes and suffrages---But altho' the friends of Sir Harbord Harbord, and Mr. Windham, have not been alike assiduous in personally courting your interest with all that servility and unmeaning courtesy which ever distinguishes a MINISTERIAL CANVAS — Nevertheless, while a just regard to your liberties as Englishmen, and your rights as Electors, operate in your minds, it is not to be apprehended but you will spurn at all means that may be pursued by designing men to withdraw your virtuous suffrages from the support of Sir HARBORD HARBORD, a gentleman who, ever assiduous in the protection of our happy constitution, has approved himself deserving your choice in four successive Parliaments.

It was but yesterday when the *Compact* Candidates treated you with disdain, and your offer of services with contempt ———— To-day ———— dreading the opposition of Candidates whose virtue and integrity entitle them to your choice ———— they bow with servility, and court with insincerity the favors they yesterday refused with all the arrogance that PRIDE AND CONFIDENCE COULD INSPIRE.

FRIDAY, Norwich, Sept. 8, 1780.

The two following papers are incontestible proofs how low the party's pulse beat who published them.

STOLEN or STRAY'D, a large piece of LAND, from off *Mouehold-heath*. Whoever can give any intelligence of it, will be amply rewarded, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by the POOR of WOOD-BASTWICK, and the adjacent villages.

Mr. WINDHAM is much obliged to Sir Harbord Harbord, for drawing him in, as France did Spain in the last war, only to share in his defeat. And the city of NORWICH is infinitely obliged to Mr. Windham, for lending his name, without the least prospect to himself, only to increase STRIFE, TROUBLE, and CONFUSION.

To the ELECTORS of NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

THE opponents of Sir HARBORD HARBORD, and Mr. WINDHAM, availing of every artifice to strengthen their interest, have now propagated a report that those Gentlemen will not make their appearance; but as Sir HARBORD has given the most positive assurances of his coming to town tomorrow morning, the Freemen of Norwich may depend on seeing him.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1780.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9, 1780.

From the Norfolk Chronicle of this morning, we have selected three Essays on this important business; together with a few paragraphs.

To the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

IN questions of politics, as well as of religion and morality, plain and simple ideas are always to be preferred to the more complex and refined.

It appears to be a very evident truth, that the constant and fatal subjection of the majority of the Commons House of Parliament to the will of the Minister, arises from the imperfection of its constitution—or, in other words, from the inequality of the representation, the unwarrantable restrictions of that right of voting to which every Englishman is entitled, and the prolongations of Parliaments beyond their antient annual period.

It also appears to be a self-evident proposition, that a Parliament, constituted upon the present plan, cannot be expected to make any part whatever in its own reformation.

A new election, therefore, upon the present plan, affords us no prospect of redress.

Upon a dissolution of Parliament, the power of delegation returns again to the people. And common sense will surely dictate to the people, that if the present plan of delegation is exceptionable, the right of altering is entirely and exclusively vested in themselves.

I am full of anxious apprehension for my country; I wish to see it the favoured seat of liberty and virtue; and I therefore wish that the people may embrace the opportunity of reformation, which a few hours may possibly put into their power—if they suffer it to pass from them they are undone.

The Duke of Richmond, by his motion in the House of Lords in favour of an annual, equal, and universal representation

resentation of the Commons—Major Cartwright, “ in the people’s barrier against undue influence and corruption”——“ The declaration of the rights of the Commonalty,” signed a real friend of the people—The Westminster sub-committee, by their report of the 27th of last May—and the Rev. Mr. Northcote in an admirable pamphlet lately published, intitled, “ corrupt influence removed, and the constitution restored,” have pointed out a plain and practicable method of effecting this important purpose.

I will conclude with two quotations; the first, from “ An Address to the Freeholders of Middlesex,” published at the close of the last year—the second, from the political disquisitions of the late excellent Mr. Burgh.

“ A proposition expressive of this idea might be conceived in the following terms:

That it is the sense of the inhabitants of _____ county, that () persons be appointed a committee, for the purpose of deliberating with the committees of like disposed counties upon the state of the nation; That the members of this committee be hereby authorised to exercise all such powers as by immemorial usage do belong to the Commons House of Parliament; That they be also invested with the further power of assenting, in conjunction with the King and hereditary nobility, to such regulations as may be proposed, for the purpose of establishing an equal and adequate representation of the people in annual Parliaments, agreeable to the antient constitution and customs of this realm; and lastly, That this commission terminate at the end of () months.”

“ The people’s right of annually electing deputies to represent them in Parliament was, at the time of the Triennial Act, as much a part of their birthright as the freedom of their persons. They had enjoyed it longer than Magna Charta without violation, till the time of Charles I. It was therefore no more in the power of any single King and Parliament to deprive the people of this right, than of Magna Charta: and the people have now a right at any time to resume their original power, and to elect only for one year, declaring, “ That they will not yield obedience to one act made in a second year of the same Parliament.

August 31, 1780.

ALFRED.

To the Independent Electors of **NORWICH.**

AT a period in which every prudent man is alarmed at the growing power of the crown, and at a time that that reprehensible power has dared on many late occasions to shew itself, and while the soul of the constitution of this country is involved

veloped in clouds of Ministerial factions, are we called upon to strengthen those bonds of iron which are forging into yokes of despotic tyranny! Beware who you elect, and how you give your votes; ——— the tools of Ministers! to represent this commercial city, is sacrilege to the blessings which the Almighty has given to this flourishing city. The labour of the industrious poor has produced great wealth to particular families, and it therefore becomes the duty of those families to protect the free voices of the people, not to assume to themselves the power of disposing of the votes of the lower class of people, sacrificing those rights to their own private purposes.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

THE present moment is perhaps one of the most critical that has occurred in the history of this country. The existence of this once great and powerful empire depends upon the present conduct of the people. Whoever takes a retrospective view of the situation of this country, at the beginning of the last Parliament, and reflects on its present state, must observe, with pain, the mortifying digression from greatness to obscurity; shall we continue falling with the same rapidity, during the next seven years, to what a state of indigence and contempt must we be reduced among the kingdoms of Europe. If the same pilots guide the vessel of the state, what better prospect can we hope? and whether they do or not depends upon the choice the people make of representatives.

A correspondent observes, that he is entirely of opinion with the writer in last Saturday's Norfolk Chronicle, that "This is the moment for political salvation," and this the moment when the people are to call their servants to the solemn tribunal of the public; and therefore he hopes, amongst the meritorious transactions of their representatives, it will be remembered, who were the persons, amidst the professed Patriots that made the first attempt ever made in this city to stop the liberty of the press.

The first instance that occurs of election bribery was so early as the 13th of Elizabeth, when one Thomas Long (being a simple man, and of small capacity to serve in Parliament) acknowledged that he had given the Returning Officer, and others of the borough for which he was chosen, four pounds to be returned Member, and was for that premium elected. But for this offence the borough was amerced, the Member was removed, and the Officer fined and imprisoned. But as this practice hath since taken much deeper and more universal root, it hath occasioned the making of those wholesome statutes, to

complete the efficacy of which, there is nothing wanting but resolution and integrity to put them in strict execution.

A correspondent, who desires to know what the Candidates at the ensuing election subscribed to St. Peter's bells? is referred to the Churchwardens of that parish.——Answer, Sir Harbord Harbord subscribed £50.——Mr. B!—nothing.

Saturday morning, Sept. 9, 1780.

THE independent Freemen of the City of NORWICH are hereby assured, that Sir HARBORD HARBORD, with Mr. WINDHAM, will be in town This Day, to solicit their unbiassed suffrages. They are therefore requested to hold themselves disengaged.

About twelve o'Clock at noon, Sir HARBORD HARBORD, Bart. came to town from his seat at Gunton. He was met at Magdalen-gates by a great concourse of the inhabitants of this city, who took the horses from his chariot, and brought him in triumph thro' the streets, from the gates to his house in St. Giles's, amidst the shouts and acclamations of a grateful, animated people; who strove but to exceed each other in demonstrations of joy, and testimonies of respect. To him they looked up for DELIVERANCE from that political thralldom they had so long borne with supine acquiescence: With his hand were they DETERMINED to break the serpent's head; and at one decisive blow, to crush the arbitrary assumed power of a FAMILY JUNTO, who have, for many years, ruled this city WITH A ROD OF IRON.

On the arrival of Sir Harbord at his town-house, a deputation from the Committee, then sitting at the White Swan, waited on him with the LETTER, signed by about EIGHT HUNDRED Freemen and Freeholders, requesting leave to put him in nomination on the day of election; to which he returned the following answer!

“ HIGHLY flattered by the invitation I have just now had
 “ the honor of receiving, I beg leave to take this public opportunity
 “ of repeating the warmest sentiments of gratitude for favors
 “ formerly conferred upon me, and to assure my friends, that al-
 “ though I esteem myself bound in honor not to OFFER myself a
 “ Candidate, or solicit a vote, yet should my fellow-citizens persist
 “ in that most honorable distinction of calling me forth as their
 “ Candidate, I do most respectfully assure them of my disposition
 “ to continue the exertion of my abilities to the utmost in the service
 “ of

" of my constituents, and in support of the constitution of my
" country.

HAREORD HARBORD."

Norwich, Sept. 9, 1780.

About two o'clock, William Windham, esq. arrived in town from London, and being made acquainted with the manner by which the voice of the people had called him forth at this critical juncture, he gave them the following Address:

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the
City and County of NORWICH.

" ON my arrival in this city this afternoon, finding myself un-
" expectedly called upon, in conjunction with Sir HARBORD
" HARBORD, to stand forth as Candidate to represent this city
" in Parliament, I beg leave (thus late) to solicit your votes
" and interest on the day of election; and if I should be so happy
" as to succeed, you may depend on the best services of,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM WINDHAM."

Norwich, Sept. 9, 1780.

We need make no other remark on the scurrility of the following hand-bill, than that it even brought A BLUSH into the cheek of the party who uttered it.

THE exertions of the principal Gentlemen of Norwich, falsely called a FAMILY COMPACT, are efforts to defeat the duplicity of the Quakers, and the cant of the Presbyterians, by supporting the election of Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Thurlow, men of sense and spirit, property and principle, who will not assist Administration to corrupt the constitution, nor distress Government under the mask of patriotism, but whose conduct will be only influenced by the love of their country, and the prosperity of this city.

September 9, 1780.

Can an unfeeling landlord, and a domestic tyrant, be a friend to freedom?

Norwich, Sept. 9, 1780.

WHEREAS a hand-bill is just now dispersed, either by the ill-judged zeal of some friend, or the artifices of our opponents, wherein *Duplicity and Cant* are charged upon very respectful bodies of men: We think it becomes that regard which we owe to our fellow-citizens, and ourselves, to declare, that
we

we were entirely ignorant of, and totally disapprove such illiberal expressions.

E. BACON,
J. THURLOW.

*To the independent Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders
of the CITY of NORWICH.*

Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens,

A Plain-dealing sober Citizen, who is an enemy to personal slander and abuse, and who professes himself a lover of moderation, begs leave to lay before you, for your perusal and serious reflections thereon, the following abusive and illiberal hand-bill, (apparently the product of the FAMILY COMPACT) which has been this day openly, in the public Market-place of this city, delivered and dispersed by, and out of the hands of Mr. ROBERT HARVEY, the Younger, a gentleman who holds the rank of an Alderman of Norwich.

[For a copy of the hand-bill see the preceding page.]

Surely, my fellow-citizens, such infamous and malicious abuse, so wantonly and indiscriminately thrown upon a body of Men, who form so considerable and respectable a part of us, and who have ever been distinguished as good subjects, by their peaceable behaviour, as well as by their constant attachment to the present Royal Family, and the constitution of our country, must raise your indignation, and deserve, in the strongest terms, to be reprobated.

Saturday noon, Sept. 9, 1780.

*To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the
CITY of NORWICH.*

" Gentlemen,

*" THE encouragement I met with this evening in the course
" of my canvas for Sir Harbord Harbord, and myself, gives me
" most confident hope of success; a continuance of the same spirit
" cannot fail of producing its effect; but perseverance is necessary.
" Many means will be tried to intimidate and seduce you; but, I
" trust, you will neither let your judgment be deceived, nor your
" votes directed by sinister views. These are times when the fate
" of the country depends upon the choice the people make of a Par-
" liament.*

*" If, in the hurry of a canvas, undertaken at so short a notice,
" any seeming neglect should appear, it is hoped it will be im-
" puted to the true cause, and not to any want of respect*

In your most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM WINDHAM."

Norwich, Saturday night, Sept. 9, 1780.

The T I M E S.

I.

TO vote at all times
 As the Ministry chimes,
 Is a proof that the man's not sincere ;
 For his country may fall,
 He's ill at the call
 Of those who the *helm* always steer.

II.

If *North* is to-day
 The man that can pay,
 Be sure of support from NED B ——— N ;
 If to-morrow 'tis Burke,
 He'll change with a quirk,
 And the Minister can't be mistaken.

II.

The next day another,
 He calls him his brother,
 And so on as long as you will ;
 If you can keep place,
 'Tis NED B ——— N's case,
 To support him *in spite* of his skill.

IV.

But when he has done,
 Pray now mark the fun,
 My conscience dictated the way* ;
 And as long as I can,
 I'll stand by the man,
 While he is the *Vicar of Bray*.

* B ——— N's assertion at the nomination.

Saturday night, Sept. 9, 1780.

Sunday morning produced a paper full of interesting enquiries,
 which remain yet uncontroverted, and consequently must be AD-
 MITTED AS FACTS.

S C R A P S,

Seriously addressed to the independent Citizens of Norwich.

Question. WHAT were the numbers polled at the contested
 election in 1768?---Answer. 1812 for Sir Harbord Harbord,
 1596 for Edward Bacon, Esq. and 1136 for Thomas Beever, Esq.
 Is

Is Sir Harbord's conduct as a Senator such as forfeits the confidence reposed in him for twenty-four years?—*No, by no means!*

Why then are we to have a Mushroom *imposed* on us for a Representative in Parliament who has not, *bona fide*, the necessary qualifications to take a seat?—*Because it was the Pleasure of M——s, L——s and H——y, and because his brother, the L——d Ch——, will mortgage £.300 a year to him,——*
pr impore.

Will not Infamy and Ruin overtake those who Sacrifice the Freedom of Election to venal allurements, or specious Promises?—*Yes.*

By what means did B——n come into Parliament?—*On the shoulders of Sir H——d H——d.*

How has B——n requited him?—*By abandoning him, and forming a junction with T——w.*

Did not Mr. B. declare to Sir H. H. last Sunday, that he would not join any other Candidate?—*He did.*

What does such base Ingratitude and Treachery to Sir H——d deserve?—*To be kicked out of Parliament.*

Is not the present conduct of Mr. B. and his friends, an insolent and audacious attempt to make a borough of the city of Norwich?—*Yes.*

And has not all this been done by a Junto of men, who have not Sense to discover an error, nor Virtue to correct it?—*Yes.*

Did not B—— assert a d—d LIE in St. Andrew's-hall on Thursday last, by declaring, "He had Never accepted Place, Pension, nor other emolument from Government since in Parliament for this city?"—*Yes.*

Was he one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations from the year 1760 to 1765, with a salary of One Thousand Pounds a year?—*Yes.*

Has he been a means of promoting the cruel, impolitic, and expensive war with America?—*Aye.*

Did he ever consult his constituents on that Very Interesting subject?—*No.*

What Pretensions has Th——w to Represent this great, opulent, and independent city?—*None.*

Will he accept the First Place of Profit offered to him?—*No doubt but he will.*

Is not HE P—— B——r to his brother, with a Salary of £.1800 per ann. eight hundred of which he gives to the Deputy who Carries it?—*Yes, and "enjoys the comforts of a private life" with only ONE THOUSAND.*

Was

Was his Speech from the Hustings on Thursday last in Contempt of Parliament, and a daring Violation of the Sacred Rights of Election?—*Most certainly it was.*

Is not the Independence of Parliament perverted by sending to it men IN trade, who are more *in the way* of dealing in Lottery Tickets, Contracts, Loans, &c. than those gentlemen who KNOW the trade of this country by observation?—*Yes.*

Why are paupers Turned Out of the Workhouse?—*Because they refuse to vote away the liberties of themselves and fellow citizens.*

Does Mr. WINDHAM's character, family, fortune, and Public Spirit entitle him to the suffrages of a Free and Independent People?—*Yes.*

Has he on Every occasion asserted the Rights of the People?—*Yes.*

Did he oppose the Dangerous and Unconstitutional measures of a wicked Party at the Maid's Head, January 28, 1778?—*He did! and with manly arguments, which events have PROVED to be just.*

Did not a member of the Family Compact declare at a respectable society of freemen last night, that Sir H——d had engaged to sell the borough of Norwich to Mr. L——be for 2000l?—*He did.*

Did not a Parson make the same declaration at the Coffee-house to Mr. H——d, and did not the latter apply to Mr. L——be, who came then in, for the truth of it; and was it not asserted by Mr. L. in the presence of several Gentlemen, to be an infamous falsehood?—*Yes.*

If Seats in Parliament are Bought, or Jobbed, will not the Purchasers Sell you again?—*Most assuredly they will.*

Would not such a Bargain for the City of Norwich reduce it in Price and Consequence to the state of a Cornish borough?—*Much lower; because the fall would be greater.*

If it is shrewdly suspected that the Terms agreed on by the Family Compact, and the Compact Candidates, are such as they have No Right to make, nor You to Suffer, is it Your Duty, as well as Interest, to Dissolve the Partnership?—*Now or Never.*

Will you therefore supinely let slip the Only opportunity which NOW offers, of Breaking that servile Chain which has long been Forged for You by designing men?—*No.*

Will you prefer Representatives, who Must act at the Nod of a Minister, to those who are Independent in their principles, character, and fortune?—*No, No.*

Then

Then what will You do on Monday next?—Answer. *We will support Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart. and William Windham, Esq. of Felbrigg, with our Votes, Interest, and Poll.*

NORWICH, Sunday Morning,
Sept. 10, 1780.

To the L A D I E S.

"None but the Brave deserve the Fair."

IF ever the sweets of social Virtue; the warmth of honest zeal; the earnings of industry; the success of war, and prosperity of trade, had any influence in the female breast, you have now a happy opportunity of exercising it to the advantage of YOUR country!—YOUR cause!

If ever the feelings of a parent, wife, sister, friend, or lover, had a sympathy with PUBLIC VIRTUE, now is YOUR time to indulge the tender passion!

If ever you felt for the ruin and disgrace of OLD ENGLAND, and for the miseries of civil war in AMERICA, you are called on by the most tender and affectionate tie in nature to exert YOUR persuasive influence on the mind of a father, brother, husband, lover. Tell them, "NOT to seek filial duty, congenial regard, matrimonial comfort, nor tender compliance, till they have saved YOUR country from perdition! posterity from slavery!"

History furnishes us with Instances of FEMALE PATRIOTISM equal to any in the page of war, or politics! O! may the generous and beatific charms of female persuasion prevail with the CITIZENS of NORWICH to espouse the CAUSE of LIBERTY!—of HARBORD!—of WINDHAM!

Sunday,
Sept. 10, 1780.

B O A D I C E A.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the City and County of Norwich.

The INTERESTING QUESTION,

To be decided To-morrow, by the MAJORITY of your Votes, is plainly this!

WHETHER an experienced Gentleman, who has already worthily represented you in a succession of Parliaments, industriously promoted to the utmost of his power the interest and trade of this city; and most liberally and humanely conferred favours, and performed services, to the support and benefit of numbers of individuals belonging to it together with a Gentleman, a fellow citizen, of irreproachable character, who perfectly

fectly understands the trading and commercial interests of this city, who wants neither abilities nor disposition to serve you, with distinguished honour to himself, and usefulness to the public?

Or, a certain B—n—t whom you know too well; together with a certain young Gentleman, of whom you know nothing at all? Shall be your REPRESENTATIVES in the ensuing Parliament.

Let to-morrow discover, by your free and wise choice, your understanding, your integrity, your gratitude, your just sense of the real interests of the kingdom in general, and of this city in particular.

Norwich, Sept. 10, 1780.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the City and County of Norwich.

THE QUESTION!

WHETHER 'tis better to vote for two Independent Gentlemen, who are known to possess genuine principles of freedom, and an unshaken regard for their country, or to vote for a Ministerial Tool *already tried*, and a rising minion of court favour.

To the ELECTORS of NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING unbiassed, uninfluenced, and a friend to all; permit me to offer my advice to the Freemen of Norwich. As trade ever has been your support, let gratitude ever induce you to support those, whose endeavours on all occasions have always been its protection; therefore do not let the infection of false patriotism inflame your minds, and suffer *insinuations* to take the lead of your reason by being fearful of the junction; for upon cool reflection, (which I am fearful you have lost, now that monster conscience has taken the lead) it appears to be an alliance that bids fair for your honor and welfare; and by supporting it, gratitude shews itself in its greatest lustre, in serving One who has served *You*, not only collectively, but individually; for many in this city are enjoying the happy effects of his attachment in their adversity. Let me recommend the other for your countenance and protection, particularly to you who are the sons of poverty, and heirs to toil; for by your choice, you will not only have a friend in *him*, who knows all the distresses of indigence from the intercourse of trade, but you will reflect honour on yourselves, and promote the welfare of the city,

city, and hand down to your posterity an action that ever will render your memory revered.

Sunday,
Sept. 10, 1780.

C A N D I D U S.

The above gross insult to the understanding of every denomination of Freemen, was followed by another jumble of Grub-street manufacture, too contemptible to please any one but the thrummer himself.

HE who fought and ran away,
Is come to fight another day.
If he is in battle slain,
He ne'er will rise to fight again.
No HARBORD! No RUNAWAY!
No WINDHAM!
No COUNTRY GENTLEMAN!
CITIZENS and RESIDENTS!
BACON AND THURLOW FOR EVER!
FRIENDS to TRADE and LIBERTY!
H U Z Z A!
NORWICH FOR EVER!

Mr. WINDHAM, on his own part, and the friends of Sir HARBORD HARBORD, earnestly entreat the favour of their friends to do their utmost to preserve peace and good order at the hall, and in all parts of the city, during the election.

Sunday evening,
September 10, 1780.

At this period of time, every species of solicitation had been made use of by the known agents of the Court Candidates, to seduce the FREEMEN from that allegiance to the constitution of their country which it is their duty, as well as interest, to preserve inviolable.—Threats, promises, connivance, intoxication, imprisonment, and a thousand other allurements, ARE practised on such occasions. On the other hand, one of the Patriotic Candidates (for Sir H. H. could not, consistent with that sacred pledge—honor, solicit a vote) had fairly and openly canvassed the city with amazing success.

MONDAY,

MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 11, 1780.

DAY of ELECTION,

*The great, the important day,
Big with the fate of LIBERTY and *****.*

H A R B O R D
AND
W I N D H A M
FOR EVER!

DECLARATION of those RIGHTS of the Commonalty of
Great Britain, *without which they cannot be free.*

IT IS DECLARED,

FIRST, That the government of this realm, and the making of laws for the same, ought to be lodged in the hands of King, Lords of Parliament, and Representatives of the *whole body* of the Freemen of this realm.

Secondly, That *every man* of the commonalty (excepting infants, insane persons, and criminals,) is, of common right, and by the laws of God, a *Freeman*, and entitled to the full enjoyment of *liberty*.

Thirdly, That liberty, or freedom, consists in having an *actual share* in the appointing of those who frame the laws, and who are to be the guardians of every man's life, property, and peace: For the *all* of one man is as dear to him as the *all* of another; and the poor man has an *equal* right, but *more* need, to have Representatives in the legislature than the rich one.

Fourthly, That they, who have *no* voice nor vote in the electing of Representatives, *do not enjoy* liberty, but are absolutely *enslaved* to those who *have* votes, and to their Representatives: For to be enslaved, is to have Governors whom *other men have set over us*, and to be subject to laws *made by the Representatives of others*, without having had Representatives of our own to give consent in *our* behalf.

Fifthly, That *a very great majority* of the commonalty of this realm are denied the privilege of voting for Representatives

D

tives

tives in Parliament, and, consequently, they are enslaved to a *small number*, who do now enjoy this privilege exclusively to themselves, but who, it may be presumed, are far from wishing to continue in the exclusive possession of a privilege by which their fellow-subjects are deprived of *common right*, of *justice*, of *liberty*; and which, if not communicated to all, must speedily cause the certain overthrow of our happy constitution, and enslave us all.

And, sixthly and lastly, We also say, and do assert, that it is the right of the commonalty of this realm to elect a new House of Commons once in every year, according to the ancient and sacred laws of the land: Because, whenever a Parliament continues in being for a *longer term*, very great numbers of the commonalty, who have arrived at the years of manhood since the last election, and therefore have a right to be actually represented in the House of Commons, are then unjustly deprived of that right.

Mr. WINDHAM again and again requests on the part of Sir HARBORD HARBORD, and of HIMSELF, that no Gentleman would impute to a want of respect that he has not been applied to in person, not only numbers of Gentlemen whom Mr. Windham has not the honour personally to know, but many even of his particular friends, he has been obliged to leave unsolicited, and to trust to their candour and kindness to excuse him, from consideration of the extreme hurry of the occasion.

Monday Morning, Sept. 11.

Monday, Sept. 11, 1780.

THE question which should determine your choice this day is very plain and simple:—Do you approve, or do you disapprove, the manner in which the country has been governed for some years back? On one side are two Gentlemen of what is called the Court, or Ministerial Party; on the other are two Gentlemen of what is called the Independent side, or side of the people. The two first say the measures of Government have been right, and that they will support them. The other two, that the measures of Government have been wrong, and that they will oppose them. Those persons then, who agree in the former opinion, who think, for instance, that the country is in a prosperous Condition; that things are better now than in the late King's reign; that the American war has been a happy thing; and that all is in a fair way; these persons, I say, should vote for Messrs. B. and T. those, on the other hand, who think the very opposite of all this, who think the times are

are the most terrible that were ever known ; that the American war has been a most fatal measure ; that our trade is declining ; our taxes increasing ; that our liberty and constitution is in the utmost danger ; such persons should give their votes to Sir H. Harbord, and Mr. Windham.

A BYE-STANDER.

Sir H A R B O R D H A R B O R D, Bart.

A N D

WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq.

Of FELBRIGG.

The ELECTION SONG.

I.

WHILST happy in my native land,
I boast my country's charter,
I ne'er will basely lend my hand,
Its liberty to barter.

The noble mind is not at all
By poverty degraded ;
'Tis guilt alone can make us fall,
And well I am persuaded ;

*Each free-born Briton's song shall be,
O! give me Death, or LIBERTY.*

II.

Though small's the power which fortune grants,
And few the gifts she sends us,
The lordly hireling often wants
That freedom which defends us.
By law secured from lawless strife,
Our house is our castellum ;
Thus bless'd with all that's dear in life,
For lucre shall we sell 'em ?

*Each free-born Briton's song shall be,
O! give me Death, or LIBERTY.*

Monday Morning,
Sept. 11, 1780.

The

The Oaths to the Government.

I *A. B.* do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King *GEORGE*.

So help me GOD.

I *A. B.* do swear, That I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the *Pope*, or any authority of the See of *Rome*, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do declare, That no foreign Prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm.

So help me GOD.

I *A. B.* do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare in my conscience before God and the world, That our Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE* is lawful and rightful King of this realm, and all other his Majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging: And I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe in my conscience that not any of the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of *Wales* during the life of the late K. *James* the 2d, and since his decease pretended to be and took upon himself the stile and title of King of *England*, by the name of *James* the Third, or of *Scotland*, by the name of *James* the Eighth, or the stile and title of King of *Great Britain*, hath any right or title whatsoever to the crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereunto belonging, and I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to any of them. And I do swear, that I will bear faith and true allegiance to his Majesty King *GEORGE*, and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all traiterous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity: And I will
do

do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, and his successors, all treasons and traiterous conspiracies which I shall know to be against him, or any of them. And I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to support, maintain, and defend the succession of the crown against the descendants of the said *James*, and against all other persons whatsoever. Which succession, by an act, intitled, An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, is and stands limited to the Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Duchess Dowager of *Hanover*, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to those express words by me spoken, and according to the plain common sense and understanding of the same words, with ut any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation, and promise, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me GOD.

The QUAKERS Affirmations to the Government.

I *A. B.* do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare, that I will be true and faithful to King *GEORGE*; and do solemnly, sincerely, and truly, profess, testify, and declare, that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and renounce, as impious and heretical, that wicked doctrine and position, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the *Pope*, or any authority of the See of *Rome*, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do declare, that no foreign Prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath or ought to have any power, jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm.

I *A. B.* do solemnly, sincerely, and truly acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that King *GEORGE* is lawful and rightful King of this realm, and of all other his dominions and countries thereunto belonging: And I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe that not any of the Descendants of the person who pretended to be

Prince of *Wales* during the life of the late King *James* the second, and since his decease, pretended to be and took upon himself the stile and title of King of *England*, by the name of *James* the third, or of *Scotland* by the name of *James* the eighth, or the stile and title of King of *Great Britain*, hath any right or title whatsoever to the crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereunto belonging, and I do renounce and refuse any allegiance or obedience to any of them. And I do solemnly promise, that I will be true and faithful, and bear true allegiance to King *GEORGE*, and to him will be faithful, against all traiterous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown or dignity. And I will do my best endeavour to disclose and make known to King *GEORGE*, and his successors, all treasons and traiterous conspiracies, which I shall know to be against him, or any of them. And I will be true and faithful to the succession of the crown against him the said *James*, and all other persons whatsoever, as the same is and stands settled by an act, intitled, an act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown to the late Queen *Anne*, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, and as the same by one other act, intitled, an act for the further limitation of the crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, is and stands settled and intailed, after the decease of the said Queen; and for default of issue of the said late Queen to the late Princess *Sophia*, Electoress and Duchess dowager of *Hanover*, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants: And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge, promise, and declare, according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever, and I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, renunciation, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly.

F R E E M E N S O A T H.

YOU do swear * that you are, and for twelve calendar months have been admitted a freeman of the city of
Norwich,

Norwich, and that you have not been before polled at this Election.

So help you God.

*Or being a Quaker, you do solemnly affirm.

F R E E H O L D E R S O A T H.

YOU shall swear*, That you have a Freehold Estate, consisting of _____ in the occupation of _____ lying or being in the city and county of Norwich †, of the clear yearly value of forty shillings, over and above all rents and charges payable out of, or in respect of the same; and that you have been in the actual possession or receipt of the rent and profits thereof, for your own use, above twelve calendar months; or that the same came to you within the time aforesaid, by descent, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to a benefice in a church, or by promotion to an office; and that such Freehold Estate has not been granted or made to you fraudulently, on purpose to qualify you to give your vote, and that the place of your abode is at _____ in _____

and that you are twenty-one years of age, as you believe; and that you have not been polled before at this Election.

So help you God.

* Or being a Quaker, you shall solemnly affirm.

† A Messuage, Land, Rent, Tythe, or what else.

B R I B E R Y O A T H.

I A. B. do swear*, I have not received, or had by myself, or any person whatsoever in trust for me, or for my use and benefit, directly or indirectly, any sum or sums of money, office, place or employment, gift or reward, or any promise or security for any money, office, employment or gift, in order to give my vote at this election, and that I have not before been polled at this election.

† So help me God.

* Or being a Quaker, I A. B. do solemnly affirm.

† If a Quaker, these words must be omitted.

DIRECTIONS to the CLERKS.

THE clerk who is to administer the oaths, is to put the following questions to each Elector, in the order here-under mentioned, viz.

1. What is your name?
2. Where do you live?
3. What business or profession are you of?
4. Are you a freeman or freeholder?
5. Where does your freehold lie?
6. Of what does it consist?

The respective answers to these Questions are to be repeated by the swearing clerk distinctly, and in order, to the writing clerk, that he may set them down whilst the Oath or Oaths is or are administering; and after the Oaths are administered, then the swearing Clerk is to ask the elector for whom he votes, and to repeat the same to the writer, who is to scratch in the proper columns. The swearing clerk is to observe that the writer has put down all these particulars without a mistake. And then in the margin the word *Jurat.* (or *Affirmat. if to a Quaker*) is to be put to each Name.

Not to page the book.

Not to suffer the leaves in the poll-books to be turned over by any person, in order to come at the numbers on the poll.

The clerks are earnestly requested not to be in a hurry.

Soon after ten o'clock the poll-books were opened, and continued so till eight o'clock in the evening. In the afternoon the following hand-bill appeared, but too late to have its desired effect:

To the Gentlemen, the Clergy, Freeholders, and Freemen of the city of Norwich, Sept. 11, 1780.

TO give a single vote for Sir Harbord Harbord cannot benefit his interest MORE than you would were you to join Mr. Windham with him.

To return a Ministerialist with Sir Harbord Harbord, would be folly in extreme. The cause this day stands thus: Shall we choose two worthy independent Gentlemen to represent us in Parliament, or two dependants? the one who has proved himself a sycophant, and the other an expectant of court favour. Support the cause of the friends to liberty, Harbord Harbord, and William Windham.

And

And about nine o'clock the Sheriffs declared the state of the poll to be thus :

Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart.	-	1382
Edward Bacon, Esq.	-	1199
John Thurlow, Esq.	-	1193
William Windham, esq.	-	1069

And that Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart. and Edward Bacon, Esq. were duly elected Representatives in Parliament for the City and County of Norwich.

A S O N G

To the Tune of—" I LOVE SUE."

Printed November, 1756, — Revived Sept. 11, 1780.

I.

QUIT freemen your work, and to sport and to play,
Let the bells now strike up, and the city be gay,
No days thro' the year e'er deserved more renown,
Than those when brave Harbord was chose for our town.

*For we love him, and he loves us,
And whilst we are free,
So happy we'll be,
May it for ever, for ever be thus.*

II.

Let Lords and fine folks, who for gold sell their votes,
Take one side to-day, and next turn their coats;
His principle's just, and his heart is as sound,
And his zeal, like his courage, will never give ground.

For we love him, &c.

III.

Since Harbord's no courtier, nor comes cap in hand,
To bribe honest fellows to sell their free land;
Since nothing he seeks but for Old England's good,
For which he would empty each drop of his blood.

For we love him, &c.

IV.

Let your voices all join in defence of his cause,
To which are fast bound our religion and laws;
He'll our liberty guard, and our commerce promote,
Then who will refuse the brave HARBORD a vote.

For we love him, &c.

A NEW

A NEW S O N G,

To the tune of — *I am a Jolly Beggar.*

COME all you jovial freemen,
For Harbord come away,
The glorious day appears again,
Come all without delay.

And a voting we will go, we'll go.

The Market-place is now the scene
Of pleasure, and of joy,
And *Harbord* now, and *Liberty*,
Does every tongue employ.

And a voting, &c.

Hark! *Windham's* name is joined with his,
Both friends to liberty,
Whilst wanton bells, in grateful sound,
Join in the melody.

And a voting, &c.

The heroes now triumphant ride,
On willing shoulders borne,
With loud huzzas, and shouts of joy,
The trembling air is torn.

And a voting, &c.

The wish'd-for contest now is o'er,
For Dancing all prepare,
For noble Harbord has a ball,
In honour of the fair.

And a dancing we will go, &c.

Sept. 12, 1780.

O D E.

Written Jan. 9, 1768,----Reviv'd Tuesday Sept. 12, 1780.

BARDS of Norwich, tune the lyre,
Sound your most harmonious lays,
Lays which truth and love inspire,
To our worthy *HARBORD's* praise.

If his conduct HIM commends,
 Who our laws and rights defends,
 If regarded he shou'd be,
 Who protects our liberty.

Bards, &c.

If respect the man deserves,
 Who from honour's rules ne'er swerves,
 If the liberal heart we deem,
 Worthy of our just esteem.

Bards, &c.

THE Gentlemen in the interest of Sir HARBORD HARBORD, and Mr. WINDHAM, take this public opportunity of making their acknowledgments for those expressions of joy which the citizens in general have shewn upon the success of yesterday, but earnestly recommend that there should be no ILLUMINATION, as it has been hinted to them was intended by some persons this evening; which, besides disturbing the quiet of families, and being likely to produce other ill consequences, might subject some of their best friends, who disapprove of that practice, to reproach and insult from riotous persons.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 12, 1780.

In the midst of that tranquil state, to which the whole city had again returned, the following very eccentric hand-bill made its appearance, which we should have readily attributed to "the ill-judged zeal of some friend, or the artifices of opponents," had we not Mr. T——w's own declaration to authenticate it.

To the Worthy Freemen of the City of NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

Mr. THURLOW finds that a report has been industriously circulated, in order to prejudice him in the good opinion of his fellow-citizens, charging him "With telling the freemen after "the day of nomination, that he had no further occasion for "them, and desiring them to go home to work."

Mr. Thurlow solemnly declares that this report is absolutely false, and that he has in every instance endeavoured to shew the utmost respect to his fellow-citizens of every rank.

And he flatters himself, that his readiness to assist the wants of his journeymen at all times, during twenty years that he has been in business, will sufficiently convince the Freemen at
 large

large, that there is no foundation for the report which has been so unjustly laid to his charge.

Tuesday night, Sept. 12, 1780.

"To conquer and forgive a foe"—is our motto; we do not, therefore, think ourselves bound to combat Mr. Th—'s reasons for reviving a popular retort, which probably would have returned with him "to the comforts of private life." The "DUPLICITY" of one, and the "CANT" of the other, we despise as much as Mr. T——w, or any other Gentleman.

NORWICH,

Thursday, Sept. 14, 1780.

FAREWELL.



The following Advertisements, published by the different Candidates, are taken from Norfolk Chronicle, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1780.

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders, of the
"City and County of Norwich.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I Cannot sufficiently thank you for the distinguished and disinterested Manner in which you have a fifth Time elected me one of your Representatives in Parliament.—The Honor of your free Suffrages in such repeated Instances, at the same Time that it affords me an incontestible Proof of your Approbation of my Services, gives me the most unequivocal Testimony of your Independence, and that public Spirit which is essential to the Preservation of your invaluable Privileges as Electors, and the Protection of your Rights and Liberties as Englishmen. The Weight of the Obligation I feel more sensibly by having this Trust again reposed in me in the present critical Situation of public Affairs. Be assured, Gentlemen, that the Principles which have ever been the Guide of my parliamentary Conduct, shall invariably direct me to support every Measure that has a tendency to promote the national Prosperity, and the particular Interest of this City: the best and most grateful Return I can possibly make for the strenuous and Successful Exertions which you have this Day shewn in my Favor.

"I am, with the utmost Respect and Esteem,

"Gentlemen, your most obedient,

"And faithful humble Servant,

"H. HARBORD."

"To

Sept. 11, 1780.

" To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the
 " City and County of Norwich.

" GENTLEMEN,

" THOUGH I have failed of obtaining the distinguished Honour of
 " being a Representative of the City of Norwich, yet I am not at Liberty
 " to regret my Loss in Terms of Mortification, or Disappointment. The
 " Support I have had the Honour of experiencing, exceeding the Hopes
 " of my most sanguine Friends, and so infinitely beyond my Pretensions,
 " must ever make me consider the late Day of Election among the
 " most honourable and fortunate of my Life. With the Disadvantage
 " of not arriving in Norwich till within two Days of the Commencement
 " of the Poll, and of having been supposed even to be absent from the
 " Kingdom till the very Moment of my Arrival, it was much more
 " from unwillingness to disappoint the Wishes of my Friends, than
 " from any Confidence I had of Success, that I was induced to proceed
 " on a Canvas. Yet, with these Circumstances, such, Gentlemen, has
 " been your abundant Goodness, I have been honoured with an Ap-
 " pearance in my Favour, not greatly inferior in Point of Numbers, and
 " in Weight of Character equal to my most ambitious Hopes. Far am I,
 " however, from the Vanity of ascribing to myself such distinguished
 " Marks of Favour, or of viewing myself in any other Character than
 " as an humble Instrument in a great public Question. I am sensible that
 " in your Approbation of the Principles I profess, consists my only Merit:
 " I feel with the most sensible Gratitude the generous Partiality, by
 " which your Approbation of the Principle has passed into an indulgent
 " Kindness to the Individual. If on any future Occasion the same Kind-
 " ness, measuring its Favours by the Liberality of its own Nature, and
 " not by the unworthiness of the Object, should persist in a Disposition
 " to place me in a Situation to which I feel myself so unequal, I can only
 " say, that by an unaltered Perseverance in the same Principles, and
 " by my unwearied Diligence in the Service of the City, I should
 " strive to render myself as little undeserving of such an Honour as
 " possible.

" After congratulating you, Gentlemen, on the Accomplishment of
 " the best Half of your Wishes in the Success of my worthy Colleague,
 " whose upright and exemplary Services intitled him to every Mark of
 " your Favour, permit me, with every Feeling of Gratitude and Re-
 " spect,—of Gratitude for the unbounded Kindness I have personally
 " experienced, and of Respect for the glorious Zeal you have manifested
 " in the great Cause of the Country, to subscribe myself,

" Gentlemen, your most obliged,

" And devoted humble Servant,

" WILLIAM WINDHAM."

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the
 City of NORWICH, and County of the same.

Gentlemen,

" I BEG Leave to return you my most sincere and hearty Thanks
 " for the Honour you have done me, in electing me (for the Sixth
 " Time)

“ Time) one of your Representatives in Parliament. Be assured it
“ shall be my most earnest Endeavour to support the true constitutio-
“ nal Rights of the Kingdom in general, and the commercial Inte-
“ rests of this great City in particular. I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen, your most obliged, humble Servant,
Norwich, Sept. 11, 1780. EDWARD BACON.”

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of the
City and County of Norwich.

Gentlemen,

“ HAVING been solicited by a very numerous and respectable
“ part of my fellow citizens, to offer myself a candidate to represent
“ this antient and opulent city in the ensuing Parliament, and being
“ encouraged by the earnest desire, so frequently expressed by great
“ numbers of the worthy electors, to see themselves again represented
“ in Parliament by a Merchant and Citizen, I presumed to solicit
“ the favour of being placed in that very important and honourable
“ situation, fully resolved to discharge the duties of it, as far as my
“ abilities would reach, with zeal and fidelity. The event has not
“ not been answerable to the wishes and expectations of my friends.
“ I beg leave, however, to return them my sincere and hearty
“ thanks for their voluntary and generous support. I shall ever
“ remember with pleasure and gratitude the flattering testimony I
“ have this day received of their friendship and esteem, and I shall
“ never cease to entertain a warm and affectionate concern for the
“ civil and commercial interests of this city.

I have the honour to be, with the sincerest Regard,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Norwich, Sept. 11, 1780.

JOHN THURLOW.

F I N I S.

17 NO 68

The JUNTO in the DUMPS: or the



From no Wanton or Licentious Motive but under a Sense of Abuse and Illiberality
 themselves notoriously conspicuous by projecting innovations upon the Freedom

Election. September. 11. 1780.

Illiberal Insult *received from* Certain Individuals (*who have lately made*
Freedom of Election) this Plate is presented to the public by **THE AUTHORS.**